

Amendments to the Claims:

Cancel Claims 1 – 48.

49. (New) A method of isolating a paclitaxel mixture from a taxane containing mixture, the paclitaxel mixture comprising paclitaxel, paclitaxol analogs, or combinations thereof, the method comprising the steps of: (a) treating the taxane mixture with an amino containing material attached to a silica matrix; (b) eluting the paclitaxel mixture from the amino containing material with an eluant; and (c) recovering the eluted paclitaxel mixture.

50. (New) The method according to Claim 49, wherein the amino containing material has a primary or secondary amino group.

51. (New) The method according to Claim 49, wherein the amino containing material comprises a PBS resin.

52. (New) The method according to Claim 49, wherein the paclitaxel mixture is derived from one or more Taxus plants.

53. (New) The method according to Claim 49, wherein the paclitaxel mixture is not derived solely from *Taxus brevifolia*.

54. (New) The method according to Claim 49, wherein the paclitaxel mixture comprises less than about 8% by weight of C-2' benzoates of taxol A, B, C, D, E, F or G, combined.

55. (New) The method according to Claim 49, wherein the paclitaxel mixture comprises a biomass extract derived from *Taxus media* cultivars.

56. (New) The method according to Claim 49, wherein the amino containing material has an average pore size ranging from about 60 to about 300 Angstrom Units and an average particle size ranging from about 0.25 to about 500 microns.

57. (New) The method according to Claim 49, wherein the amino containing material has an average pore size ranging from about 120 Angstrom Units and an average particle size ranging from about 20 to about 60 microns.

58. (New) A method of isolating a paclitaxel mixture from a taxane containing mixture, the method comprising the steps of: (a) treating the mixture with a PBS resin; wherein the paclitaxel mixture is derived from one or more Taxus plants, wherein the paclitaxel mixture is not derived solely from *Taxus brevifolia*; (b) eluting the paclitaxel from the PBS resin with an eluant; and (c) recovering the eluted paclitaxel mixture.

59. (New) The method according to Claim 58, wherein the PBS resin is DEAM.

60. (New) The method according to Claim 58, wherein the PBS resin is PEI.

61. (New) The method according to Claim 58, wherein the PBS resin has an average pore size ranging from about 60 to about 800 Angstrom Units and an average particle size ranging from about 0.25 to about 500 microns.

62. (New) The method according to Claim 58, wherein the PBS resin has a primary or secondary amino group on the polyethyleneimine moiety.

63. (New) The method according to Claim 58, wherein the PBS resin is PEI and the amino groups of the PEI polymer are functionalized.

64. (New) The method according to Claim 58, wherein the eluted paclitaxel mixture has a purity of at least about 70%.

65. (New) The method according to Claim 58, wherein the paclitaxel mixture comprises paclitaxel, paclitaxol analogs, or combinations thereof.

66. (New) A method of purifying one or more taxanes from a biomass extract having less than about 40% by weight taxol A, B, C, D, E, F, or G, said method comprising the steps of: (a) preparing the biomass extract by means other than chromatography; (b) treating the biomass

extract with a PBS resin; (c) eluting the one or more taxanes from the PBS resin; and (d) recovering the eluted one or more taxanes.

67. (New) The method according to Claim 66, wherein the biomass extract has less than about 40% by weight taxol A, B, C, D, E, F, or G.

68. (New) The method according to Claim 66, wherein the eluted one or more taxanes have a purity of at least about 80%.